NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBLING MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871

THE TROUBLES IN EUROPE.

THE BELEAGURED CAPITAL.

THE BOMBARDMENT VERY EFFECTIVE-THE PORTS SHOWING SIGNS OF DISTRESS-THE PRUSSIANS MINING MONT VALERIEN-THE FRENCH COUNTERMINING-PROSPECTS OF AN UNDERGROUND CONFLICT. LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

Advices from the army investing Paris have been received up to Friday. On Thursday and Friday, the bombardment of the city was very effective. The whole district south of a line drawn through Portemaillot, Champ de Mars, Hotel des Invalides, Luxemburg, and Fert de Bicetre is reached with a rain of shel's. The other portions of the city are said to be perfectly safe. The forts outside of the

A telegram received from Versailles on Thursday evening brings the important news that the mines and countermines around Fort Mont Valèrein are in such close proximity that a collision is momentarily

A later dispatch states that on Friday afternoon the Prussian fire had slackened, and that the French

Fire French Foreign Office has protested against the bombardment of Paris on the ground that it was begun without the formal notification required by the usages of civilized warfare.

CHANZY'S DEFEAT.

THE FRENCH STILL RETREATING-VIGOROUS PURSUIT BY THE PRUSSIANS-SIXTEEN THOU-SAND PRENCH PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871. A dispatch from Laval, Jan. 13, received at 'Bordenus, says: "De Chanzy is retreating to new positions in excellent order. The corps of Janreziberry ressed the River Sarthe on Thursday, fighting all the time with three divisions of Mecklenburg's

entered Le Mans at noon of Thursday. They were onsly successful at St. Corneile. From the oth to the 12th inst, 16,000 French prisoners had been aptured, together with 12 cannon and several mining of the battle before Le Mans,

The Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to his wife rom Monifort, Department of the Sarthe, on the 19th. that "after a severe engagement at St. Corneile we reached the river near Savign l' Eveque, seven miles ast from Le Mans, with small loss. We have tallen 1,000 prisoners." Le Mans is now occupied by the Third and Tenth Prussian Corps. A great quantity of stores were taken by the Germans, both at Le Mans and St. Corneile.

GENERAL MILITARY NEWS.

GEN, HOURBAKI DRIVING GEN. WERDER-VESOUL OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH-FIGHTING NEAR

from Gen. Bourbaki, at Onans, reports has the French have carried the villages of Arcey Marle, and that his troops are gaining graphed. Dison Grav. Vesoul, and Lure have been

The French force operating in the field for the defense of Havre had an encounter with the Prussians at Bourneville, at the end of which they retired in

The capture by the Germans of the fortified town circles as it seemes a line of advance for the German

The Germans have raised the siege of Givet, on the

The Prussians at Dieppe have exacted a requisi-

A Prussians war ship was sighted off Waterford, Ireland, to-day. She was, apparently in full chase. Council Read has arrived at Brussels from Paris.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN FRANCE.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE OFFERS TO SERVE IN THE RANKS UNDER GEN. CHANZY-GAM-BETTA ORDERS THE PRINCE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY - THE DUKE DE CHARTRES IN FRANCE UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871. Prince Jeinville has just returned from France. He went to Chazny's army, made himself known to the General, and requested a command. Chanzy welcomed the Prince, and expressed his willingness to accede to his wishes, and telegraphed to Bordanux

Gambetta, in his reply, refused the Prince's request, and ordered him to leave the country immediately. Gen. Chanzy informed the Prince of the result of his application, but De Joinville refused to leave, and said that, as he was refused a command, he would serve as a private soldier.

Gen. Chanzy again telegraphed for instructions, and Gambetta replied that if Joinville refused to leave to arrest him instantly, and send him to Bordeaux under guard. Joinville, upon being informed of the order, persisted in his refusal to leave, saying that he would see if the French people would sanction the arrest of one of their countrymen willing to fight in the ranks. Gen. Changy declared if he did not obey he would order his arrest.

De Joinville, seeing the difficult position in which his refusal to leave placed Gen. Chanzy, and to show his appreciation of the friendly treatment he had reccived from the General, left France and returned to

The Duke of Chartres is now in France under an assumed name.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE TO MEET TO-MORROW-WAR-LIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND AND TUR-KEY-THE ENGLISH TRON-CLADS GETTING READY FOR SERVICE—TURKEY FORTIFYING

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871. The Conference of the Great Powers on the Black Sea difficulty has been summoned to meet in this city on Tuesday.

Extraordinary efforts are making to place the entire British Navy in a seaworthy condition. The work upon all ships now constructing or repairing at the several dock-yards has been ordered to be pressed

The Sultan is determined to make the port of Sinope, on the Black Sea, a first-class naval station. The Belgian Cabinet has earnestly sought to ex-

tract a universal peace from the London Conference

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE CON-FERENCE MEETS-THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

The European Conference which begins its deliberations te-morrow, in London, has been caused by the circulars addressed, in November, to the principal European Powers by Prince Gortschakoff. In these he declared that Russia would no longer consider herself bound by the Treaty of Paris so far as it restricted her from having ships-of-war in the Black Sen. Addressing England, who, next to Turkey, was the most deeply interested in the Treaty, Prince Gortschakoff pointed out the various ways in which it had been violated, and the manifest injustice of preventing Russia from properly defending her own coast. He then, in these explicit terms, defined the decision of the Czar:

terms, deflued the decision of the Czar:

"Our august master cannot admit in law that the treatiles, infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory in those which touch the direct interests of his Empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot admit, in fact, that the security of Russia should depend on a fiction which has not withstood the test of time, and be put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiments of equity of the signatory powers of the Treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs you to declare that His Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the Treaty of 18th-13th March, 1856, so far as these limit his right of sovereignty in the Black Sca."

The Russian Chancellor, however, added@that the Em-

The Russian Chancellor, however, added@that the Emperor was "ready to come to an understanding with the Powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm general stipulations, or to renew them, or to substiem any other equitable arrangement which ught suitable to secure the repose of the East and the European equilibrium.

The Russian declaration immediately produced an outburst of indignation in England. The leading journals declared that it was "impossible to admit for a moment" the Czar's assumption; that the question "involved the very existence" of England as a Power, and that the "refraction of the Russian circular should be demanded under the penalty of immediate war." The Government reply was as firm, but not as deflant in tone, as that of the British press. Earl Granville, under date of Nov. 10, represented that the course pursued by Russia virtually amounted to nullifying the entire treaty, and, after dealing with the arguments of the Russian Chancellor, observed that it was "impossible for Hor Majesty's Government to give any sanction on their part to the course announced by Prince Gortschaked," and concluded by observing that if Russia had proposed the question of modifying the treaty, with the approval of the Powers who were parties to it, the British Government would be quite willing to discuss the matter; and that, "whatever might have been the result," a risk of future compilemations would have been avoided.

Prince Gortschaked," row, 20, that the attempts to assemble the Powers in a General Conference declared that it was "impossible to admit for a moment"

appts to assemble the Powers in a General Conference d invariably failed, and that, in the meanwhile, "the sition in which the treaty left Russia has become more more intolcrable." He then, without modifying in way the tener of the original note, made the follow-observations, which convey the consent of Russia to present Conference, and indicate the character its locations will assume.

tion, and which visibly restores to Russin a right of which no Great Power could consent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a memace to peace, nor that, in avoiding one point of the Treaty of 1856, the abrogation of all is implied. The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intention. On the contrary, our communication of Oct. 19 declared, in the most explicit terms, that His Majesty the Emperor maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the Treaty of 1856, and that he is ready to come to an agreement with the signatory Powers of that Treaty, either to confirm its general stipnistions or to remew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secore the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe, There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet of London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signatories of the Treaty of 1866. For our part, we are ready to join in any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East, and are persuaded that fresh guarantees would be found in the removal of a permanent cause of irritation existing between the two Powers which are the most directly interested. Their mutual relations would be more firmly established on the basis of a good and solid understanding."

Earl Granville promptly proceeded to issue invitations for a Conference to meet Jau. 3, but subsequently post-

which are the most directly interested. Their mutual relations would be more firmly established on the basis of a good and solid understanding."

Earl Granville promptly proceeded to issue invitations for a Conference to meet Jan. 3, but subsequently postponed it until the 17th mst.

The diplomatic correspondence of Russia with Austria resulted in Austria virtually acceding to the proposed infraction, while disapproving of the form in which it was made known to the several Powers. As regards Germany, it is now beyond doubt that there is a Secret treaty between her and Russia, wherein the right to practically nualify the Treaty of Parts is accorded to the Czar. Turkey apparently recards the deliberations of the coming Conference with indifference, looking upon it evidently as only a brief respite from further exactions on the part of Russia, and, as like many similar assemblinges, the prelude to a desperate war. Italy maintains on this question the same reserve that she has shown toward the belligerents in the France-German war. France is no longer able to dictate to Europe, and will be more concerned for her own security than that of Turkey. So far, the Government of National Defense has not made known its views on the question at issue.

The Powers who were parties to the Treaty of 1856, and their probable representatives at the Conference, are as follows: England, Earl Granville: Austria, Count Apponsi; Prussia, Count Bernatorf; France, no representative named; Italy, Count Cadorna; Russia, Baron Brunow; Turkey, Monsourons Pasha.

LUXEMBURG.

COUNT BISMARCK PROPOSES A MEDIATOR.

London, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871. Count Von Bismarck's reply to Servias, the of State of Luxemburg, has been received and made public. The tone is reasuring. The Count proposes that the Duchy appoint the German Consul as me-

THE STATE OF PARIS.

The following is a balloon letter from Paris, dated the 21st inst., and written by the daughter of Pasteur Armand Delille, a Protestant minister: "I cannot let Christmas-day pass without sending you a line con not let Christmas-day puss without sending you are the taining a thousand wishes for your happiness during the coming year, and good news of your poor besleged cousins. We are all very well, and not one bit discouraged at the length of the slege. All we want is to make it last as long as possible—at least till our armies outside are ready, and our enemies tired out. Of course, we are deprived of many conforts, but we do not suffer; and as we are quite ready to suffer for our France, you can imagine that we have nothing to complain of so far. We are far from dying of hunger, but of course have little variety in the way of food. How would you order your dinner if you had no mutton, no veal, no fresh beef, no potatoes, no butter, no eggs, no fowls, no fish, and as many other things? Chickens are dreadfully scarce, and a small one costs 25s. or 30s.; eggs are scarcer still, and cost at least 15d. apiece. Fortuntely, we have plenty of horses left, and now we are so accustomed to horse that I can scarcely tell the difference between it and beef. We have rice, macaroni, chocolate, preserves, a little salled, and now and then a little sall beef. We have rice, macaroni, chocolate, preserves, a little salled, and now and then a little sall beef. We have rice, macaroni, chocolate, preserves, a little salled ourage; and to see how united all Paris is, it is a grand and never-to-be-forgotten sight. The Prussians are fighting such a monstrous war, their ambition is se base, and, on the other hand, our cause is now such a just and holy one, that, somer or later, they will have to suffer for all that they are doing now." taining a thousand wishes for your happiness during the

The Patrie gives a list of Paris prices on the 17th inst. : Asses' flesh was 2f. per lb.; mules', ditte; a cat, 8f.; a dog. 10f.; duck, 20f.; chicken, 15f.; mutton kidneys, 2f.; mutton cutlets, 1f. 50c.; eggs, 1f. each.; butter, 15f. to 20f. per lb.; sausages, 50c. each; turkey, 30f. goose, 40f.; pike, 25f.; leg of mutton, 12f.; coffee, 3f. per lb.; sugar, 80c.; salt, 1f. 50c.; pepper, 1f. 80c.; lard, 5f.; salad oil, 5f.; lamp oil, 2f. 50c.; candles, 2f. The restanrants, it adds, were open as usual, the only difference being that while fowls, mutton, and beef were still eaten in the first-class ones, the flesh of horses, asses, and dags was consumed in second-rate, and cat and rat in small establishments. Some restaurants give their customers the choice of chickens' wings, fillets of ass, and legs of rats. At one time the vendors of singing birds, domestic and foreign, tried to introduce a taste for them among the Parisians, but there was such a hurst of indignation and such horror expressed by the ladies that the idea was abandoned. Almost everywhere, accordingly, birds, whether at liberty or eaged, continued to sing without molestation. A provision merchant had bought all the edible animals in the Jardin d'accimatisation and the Jardin des Plantes, and the former had already been consumed. goose, 40f.: pike, 25f.; leg of mutton, 12f.; coffee, 3f. per

SKETCH OF GEN. CHANZY.

Gen. Chanzy, the Commander of the French Army of the Laire, is a native of the Department of Ardennes, and is aged about 47 years. He went to sea at the age of 16, but a year later he abandoned a sailor's life to join the army. He studied at St. Cyr, and from life to join the army. He studied at St. Cyr, and from there went, with the rank of lieutenant, to Algiers, where he remained until the Italian war of 1859, wherein he gained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He next went to Syria with the army, and served there with so much credit that he was made colonel in 1860. On his return be was, at his own request, sent to Africa again, and there attained the rank of general. He was recalled from Africa to engage in the present war in October, and was soon placed in command of a division. He took part in the battle of Couliniers, and at Patay, at the head of the Sixteenth Corps, he carried the strong positions held by the right wing of the German army.

SEVERAL WOMEN OUTRAGED IN CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Jan. 14 .- For some months past it has been unsafe for ladies to walk the streets in East veland alone after dark, and within at few weeks five

unattended ladies have been attacked and their persons outraged. Mrs. Crawford, a very respectable lady, aged about sixty, was feloniously assaulted on Thursday evening, while returning home from a church meeting. A mulatto boy, named Foot, 17 years old, has been arrested and identified by Mrs. Crawford as the person who assault ed her.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS,

ENGLAND. FENIAN PRISONERS RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY
—STAMPING AMERICAN BONDS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871. It is reported that the political prisoners, Luby, O'Leary, McCafferty, Power, and Thomas Burke, who have recently been confined at Dublin, have been released unconditionally. They will sail from Queens-

town to-morrow in the steamship Russia. American houses here refuse to receive American bonds if they are impressed with the English stamp, as the Government requires.

CUBA.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER HORNET ESCAPES FROM A SPANISH GUNBOAT—CUBAN LOYALTY TO

HAVANA, Jan. 14 .- The steamer Hornet appeared off Punta Guinchas, two miles from Puerto de Padre, on Sunday, Jan. 8. The gunboat Yumuri sighted her and gave chase, firing several shots; but the Hornet

eastly escaped. The Hornet landed her cargo on the 12th at Punta Brava, near Manati. The Spanish troops arrived shortly afterward, and captured her entire cargo. They killed several of the members of the expedition who had anded, and are in pursuit of the remainder. The officers

landed, and are in pursuit of the remainder. The officers of the Hornet, seeing the state of affairs on the shore, immediately put to sea.

A large number of the most prominent wealthy and educated natives of Cuba publish a long article in the Vor de Cuba to-day, proclaiming their unalterable adhesion to Spain and to the Spanish cause. There is much excitement in this city in consequence of the publication of the article, and especially owing to the character of the signers, several of a hom had been suspected to be in former days sympathizers with the revolution and hopeful of its success.

success.

The report previously circulated that the bearer of dispatches, Zena, had been tried and executed is untrue.

Zena arrived here yesterday.

NEW EDUCATIONAL MEASURE BEFORE THE ON-TARIO ASSEMBLY-COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

TORONTO, Jan. 14.-The Educational bill now before the Ontario Assembly is a most comprehensive measure. The chief changes are that all schools shall be free and attendance computsory. It is also proposed to introduce into the school a course of study of natural history, chemistry and agriculture, and to establish industrial schools.

The local elections in Manitoba were quiet, and resuited in the triumph of the Government party in all but two or three parishes. Shultz was defeated in St. Johns by Donald A. Smith, by a majority of 7.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.The English Tory organs deplore the lection of Mr. Martin to Parliament and the defeat of

....The Greek Government has given posi-tive assurances to the English Envoy that those of the Marathon assessins yet remaining alive shall receive punishment for their crimes.

THE INDIANS.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE APACHES. San Francisco, Jan. 15.-Three men named Shimp, Carroll, and Francis having been murdered by the Indians near Prescott, Arizona, on Jan. 6, Gen. Stoneman has issued the following order:

"It is the desire and intention of the Department Com-mander to imagurate and prosecute a vigorous, persist-ent, and relentless Winter sampaign against the Pinal and Tonto branches of the Apache tribe of Indians." The order also gives direction for the establishment of a depot of supplies near the center of the Pinal country, and directs commanders of scouting parties to provide arms for civilians who desire to accompany them.

On Friday last the Supreme Court at Rochster rendered a decision confirming that of the Commissioners in the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction case in reference to the completion of the new Erie line from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. On Saturday night, anticipating that an attempt would be made by Erie to complete their ons, the Central people ran an engine off the track at one of the points of intersection in such a manner as to prevent the laying of the crossing-plates. Early yesterday morning the Erie working party, armed with force the Committee are the Ameritan and European the order of the Court, put in the crossing on the Lew- Steam Navigation Company, and the Mediterranean and iston road and one on the Niagara Falis road. Finding
the third point of intersection blocked by the engine

Oriental Company. The subsidy asked by the former is
\$11,000 per trip, with power on the part of the Postmasterwhich the Central people had run off, the Eric Superin- General to make them weekly, semi or tri-weekly, tendent at once brought up his wrecking apparatus and set to work to remove the obstruction. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Eric party had taken possession of the crossing, and placed one of their frogs. They were working vigorously late last evening under instructions to complete their connections last night.

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.-Several roofs in this city fell yesterday and to-day, under the weight of sleet and snow, badly damaging the buildings. Rain has fallen all day, and the streets are literally flooded with slush and water.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

REPORT BY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OF GESER-

VATIONS AT II	***	Children	AAAAAA AAAAAA AAAA	
Place of		Table 1	Force of	State of
Observation. Barom.	Ther.	Wind.	Wind	Wenther.
Augusta, Ga 30,06	350	N. W.	Very brick.	Far
Baltimore, Md 29.96	540	S. E.	Very gentle,	Cloudy.
Hoston, Mass 30,08	400	E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Baffalo, N. Y 29,39	350	W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Charleston, S. C 30.03	500	8. W.	Brisk.	Fals.
Cincinnati, Ohio 30.26	330	8.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Cleveland, Ohio 30,11	357	W.	Gentle.	Show
Detroit, Mich 30.12	232	N. W.	High.	BROW.
Key West, Pla 30.13	670	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy
Lake City, Fla 30.14	457	8. W.	Very Gentle.	
New York 29.94	430	E.	Brisk.	Light rain.
Oswego, N. Y 29.81	390	E.	Very Brisk.	Light rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa 30 15	35° 35° 36°	W.	Gentle.	Cleary.
Portland, Me 30.18	350	N.E.	Brish.	Light rain.
Rochester, N. Y 29.95	36°	S. W.	Brink.	Hain.
Savannah, Ga 30,03	470	TT	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo 30.10	250	N. W.	Gentle.	Show.
Washington, D. C., 29.84	559	8.	Very gentle.	
Wilmington, N. C., 29.95	610	8. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk, Va 29,90	560	8. E.	Very brisk.	Heavy rain,
New Landon Conn. 30.65	440	8. E.	Gentle.	Light run.
Barometer corrected for	tempe	rature and	elevations:	
THE PERS	ENT S	TORM PE	EDICTED.	
THE PRESENT STORM PREDICTED.				

The following dispatch was received in this city or saturday evening, giving warning of the storm in pro-gress at the hour of going to press:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The barometer is falling rapidly was of the Alleghanies. A heavy storm of sleet is prevaining in Michigan and the valley of the Mississippi, with rain at the southern stations. The harometers upon the Atlantic coast are beginning to fall. The indications are that the storm will be on the Atlantic coast on Mon-

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The Hon. David Sears died in Boston on Satur-

....Robert Riley, one of the oldest citizens of Cindied on Saturday, age 36.

Dyer H. Sanborn, Postmaster at Hopkinton, died on Saturday, aged 71 years. Signora Rubini, prima donna of the Italian Opera at the Albier Theater, in Havana, died of yellow fever, in that city,

Mr. Bliss of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of ay has been stacted research over Ames, resigned.

The Hon. John M. Francis, editor of The Troy s, and his wife and daughter, were guests of President Grant at the nive Mansion on Saturia).

Admiral Porter was stricken with pleurisy on Priday night hast, and was confined to his bed until alate hour last evening. He is now better and emirely out of danger.

Dr. Win. P. Cummington, a well-known musician and composer, and for 30 years the leader of the Walnut-st. Theater or chestra, in Philadelphia, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Patrick Kearns and two other workmen were Woody Ruffin, the colored convict who killed

centenced to be banged on the Flot of May.

Patrick Butler of Portland, Me., who was employed as a laborer on the Maine Central Railroad, was instendy killed on Mitorder by baving his own pickar driven into his head by a pilece of frozen earth which fell from a lank apon the point of the apraised as.

Henrietta Wood, a mulatto, recently began a said against Zeb. Ward of Kentuche, in the pinter Court of Cincinnat, to recover \$20,000 (amages, on a charge that he was instrumental in baving her kinnspied from Ohio is 1805, and sold into alarcer, where the penaltud 19 years. The case was transferred to the U.S. Court on Saterday.

urday.

In the case of Jackson, Sheriff of Trinity County, Cal., indicted for a violation of the Constitutional Amendments in collecting the miners' an of the Chiasse, Judges Hofman and Sawyer, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Sax Francisco on Esserbay, sortained the demarker to the indictaons as desbettee in form, and discharged defections. A new indictances will be prepared:

WASHINGTON.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION EN ROUTE TO THIS CITY-FRANK BLAIR IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION-THE FUNDING BILL-PRO-POSED IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE REVIVAL OF COMMERCE-INCREASING THE

SALARIES OF U. S. JUDGES.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 15, 1871.

The San Domingo Commissioners, accompanied by the representatives of several of the leading newspapers of the country, left Washington to-night for New-York, and the Tennessee is expected to sail with the expedition toerrow evening. The fortunate selections which the President has made for Commissioners seems to have put an end to the general discussion of the subject which has prevailed here ever since the meeting of Congress, and the representatives of all parties express themselves as willing to be guided largely in their future action by the report which the Commission shall make. If the Tenessee sails to-morrow news from the expedition will be expected at the Navy Department, over the Cuba cable, about the 28th inst. At the request of the San Domingo Commission, Prof.

William P. Blake, formerly of California, has been appointed Geologist and Mineralogist of the Commission. The Professor has been engaged for some time past in editing the Paris Exposition Reports, now completed. He is well known to the professional world in connection with gelelogical explorations in the West, and in Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., has recently written here

supporting the policy of annexing San Domingo, and sharply criticising his Democratic associates for abandoning the ancient land-marks on the question of expansion and "manifest destiny," especially to the

The passage of the Five per Cent Funding bill, without debate, shows that small faith is entertained in its practical value. The only importance of the measure is that it will prevent the introduction and agitation of other funding schemes of even less feasibility. Iff the war in Europe ends soon, it is thought that \$100,000,000 of the new loan can be placed in London during the coming Summer, and vernment six percents should rise much above par in gold, there will doubtless be many holders in this country who will exchange them for the five per cents authorized by the new law, in order to obtain the differ-The law has therefore a possible prospective value, and will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to take advantage of any opportunity that may arise, during the recess

of Congress, to diminish the interest on a large portion of the public debt. Early during the coming week an effort will be made to get before both Senate and House some bill relating to the commercial marine of the country. In the Senate, the Chairman of the committee in charge of the mail steamship measures, Gov. Ramsey, will endeavor, toof such enterprises as are now before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. As there is no special order for Tuesday, the friends of the measures affected are sanguine of favorable results. There are four bills to be reported, or at least three, one being already on the calendar. The first for consideration is for the intorporation of the New-Orleans and Mexico Mail Steamship Company. It proposes a monthly service from New-Orieans to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other ports on the Mexican coast as far as Sisal, the steamers in going or returning to call at Havana. The subsidy is \$150,000 per annum. The Mexican Government has granted a small subsidy of \$750 cach way. The interests associated with the bill are represented here by Gen. McKibben and Col. Philip Foulke, both ex-Errersentatives and now of New-Orleans. Senator Kellogg has charge of this bill in the Senate, and Mr. Wells of Missouri in the House. The latter will, it is understood, make a favorable report from the Select Committee on American Commerce to-morrow. The next measure is for subsidizing a monthly line between San Francisco, Auckinsid, New Zealand; Sydney and Melbourne, New South Wales. The amount asked is \$600,000. This, however, includes the subsidy paid the North Pacific Steam Transportation Company for the postal service between Honolulu and San Francisco (\$75,000). The Australian line is to make thirteen round trips per annum. Mr. Bee of California, known from his early connection with the Overland Telegraph, is representing this bill as the agent of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. It is understood that Messrs. Holiday and Webb have united their energies and interests in favor of the effort. The Colonial Government of New South wales offers a subsidy of \$300,000, coast routes in connection therewith. One of the Directors of an embryo English line, a Mr. Sheets, is now here watching the result of this effort. The other two bills bedaily, the contracts at that price to run 15 years. There are provisions in the bill to facilitate the customs formalities necessary for the transaction of a proposed foreign express business included in the plan. The land feature has been dropped, as it was scouled by every one of the Committee as preporterous. The customs sections also will be taken out. This is one of the measures which it is proposed to take interest, but the general impression appears to be that it will fail in the House, as will probably the others also—these latter for want of time. The absence of Senator McDonald, who has the Mediterrasean bill in charge, renders it doubtful what steps will be taken with regard to it. This enterprise stands well as one occupying a new field, nimest, for direct American commerce, but it is not likely that any guarantee of interest on bonds, even for as moderate an amount as they ask, can be obtained. The Pacific Railroad troubles work against any such propositions. The Special Commission of which Mr. Lynch is chairman will endeaver to obtain permission to report the general bill they recently agreed upon, and have it made the special order for some not distant day. There is a good feeling in the House on this subject, and strong hopes are entertained of more favorable considon than was the case at the last session. Senator Chandler seems to be the only Republican member of the

Senate actively opposing every panacea but his own-of The Schate held no session yesterday. The House de voted nearly the whole day yesterday to the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Appropriation bill, and well nigh fluished it. An interesting feature of the day's work on the bill was an amendment which was made appropriating \$2,00 to be paid, half to each of two female Kelley, in proposing the amendment, fixed the sum at \$1,400 cach, and said that the two ladies now employed for this work are paid \$000 each, as clerks, and translate all the correspondence of the Department, which is written in four European languages. Mr. Dawes, in pro-posing that the amount be fixed at \$1,200 each, said that the Postmaster-General thought that \$1,400 would be too much to pay these ladies for their work, but, as they had not asked for an increase of salary, and did not know that such an increase was proposed, they would probably be satisfied with Considerable debate arose on the propssition of Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, to increase Salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the former to \$10,500, and the latter to \$10,000 each. In advocating this amendment, Mr. Armstrong said that this was but a part of the amendment which he will ultimately offer, and which will if agreed to, crease the salaries of the District Judges also, Mr. Hale of Maine proposed to amend by making the section read:
"For-Chief Justice, \$8,500, and for nine Associate Justices, \$8,000 each." And, after considerable debate, this last smendment was agreed to. Another effort will be made to-morrow to suspend the

rules in order to take the bill relating to the Central Branch Pacific Railroad from the Committee on Public Lands, and put it back upon the Speaker's table, so that t may be reached for action this session. It is expected that the two-thirds vote will be obtained. Mr. Rogers of Arkansas has before the Committee or

Commerce a bill organizing a stock company to under-take the removal or the creat raft which obstructs the navigation of ked River. The company is to be given one-half of all the lands they can reclaim, and is to be allowed to charge heavy toils on all freight which passes in boats through their improvement. The franchise is to expire at the end of 50 years.

The Wisconsin delegation in the House have deter-nized to support the House Halbert E. Paine for the ofnce of sergeant at Arms in the next House. Gen. Paine has served six years in tongress, and is now Chairman of the Committee or Flectrops. If he consents to be a candidate, he will probably receive the nomination.

been printed, showing the money expended and the work done at Springfield Armory during the year ending June 30, 1870, from which it appears \$627,377 53 was spent in altering 46,000 muskets to breech-loaders, repairing 95,000 muskets, and in manufacturing, cleaning, and repairing a great number of component parts of arms.

Though the Women's Suffrage Convention adjourned on Friday last, after acknowledging gracefully the coup d'état Mrs. Woodhull had executed in presenting her ideas of interpreting the Constitution as already giving women the right of suffrage, they left an Executive Committee to watch Congress, and see that its members do their duty. Through the gallantry of Mr. Arnell, the room of the Committee on Education and Labor has been placed at the disposal of the ladies. Mrs. Beecher Hooker is the head of the Committee, and Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing of this city, Secretary. Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Hazelett, Miss Kate Stanton, Mrs. Blake, and other ladies are soon to be there, busily devising the ways and means to "capture" Congress. The ladies claim that the current statements about the action of the Judiciary Committee are incorrect. According to their account, the memorial of Mrs. Woodhull was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs, Loughridge, Butler, and Peters. It is this sub-Committee, and not the full Judiciary Committee, whose report has been announced. The majority, Loughridge and Butler, are in favor of the new interpretation of the Constitutional amendment, and Mr. Peters is opposed to it. The full Committee have not, as yet, acted on the report. The lady "agitators" [claim that there will be a majority report of the Committee in their favor, provided Judge Lawrence of Ohio returns in time. They claim the following-named gentlemen-the Chairman, Mr. Bingham, Gen. Butler, and Messrs. Loughridge, Mercur, and Lawrence—as sustaining their plea. They expect a report to the House in their behalf, either by a majority or minerity, on Thursday next.

The former unvailing of the Lincoln statue, which is xpected to take place some day this week, will be made the occasion for a public demonstration, consisting of music and short speeches by several Senators and Members of the House. The success that Miss Vinnie Ream's friends claim she has achieved in this work, is already made the ground for a movement for awarding her another commission from Congress, to make a statue of either Admiral Farragut or Gen. Thomas.

The metropolitan branch of the Evangelical Alliance

either Admiral Farragut or Gen. Thomas.

The metropolitan branch of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States held its annual meeting at Lincoln Hall, this atternoon, and was addressed by the Hon. Peter Parker, the Rev. Drs. Prime and Anderson, delegates from New York, and by the Rev. Drs. Mofuliure and Newman of this city. There was a very large audience, including Senators and Representatives in Congress, and many others of distinction, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The resolution offered in the House of Representatives on Friday last by Mr. Dawes, and the statements published thereon, tending to create the impression that there has been some fraud on the part of the Post-Office Department in the adjustment of the claim of George Chroppening for several thousand dollars upon a small contract, call forth the following statement, based on authentic data, and made as a matter of justice to the Postmaster-General and all the parties concerned: In 125-7 a law was passed requiring the Postmaster-General in the claims of Chroppening for carrying the mails and for damages on account of the suspension of his contract, &c. Some controversy arose as to the proper construction of this law, so far as it relates to the basis of settlement of the claim, and the subject was considered and discussed from time to time by the Postmaster-Generals and Attorney-Generals from 185450 1870; but a construction of the law satisfactory to all parties could not be adopted. In order to end the controversy, the matter was submitted to Congress, and, after consideration by the Postal Committees of both Houses and the Jediciary Committee of the Senate, a joint resolution was passed, on the 18th of July last, fixing the basis of settlement, and disocting the Postmaster-General to investigate annalysist the claims under the act for Chroppening's relief of March 3, 1857, the proofs still remaining on the loss of furth synthesis of the plantague of the past and of the past and of the past and of the past and of the pa

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. CUL-LOM (Rep., Ill.) to have a day assigned for the business of the Committee on Territories, and concurrence in a Senate amendment to the bill for the restoration of Capt. Lynch to the active list of the Navy, a large number of bills for the relief of individuals and other purposes of a private nature, were passed.

A few new bills were then introduced, among them one for the establishment of a mail steamship service to Aus-

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.
House then went into Committee of the Whole to
er the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appro-

priation bill.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Rep., Penn.) moved to, make the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States \$10,590, instead of \$6,500, and of each of the Associate Justices \$10,600, instead of \$6,600.

Mf. ELA (Rep., N. H.) made the point of order that the amendment proposed to change an existing law, and was, therefore, not in order. The Chairman overruled the objection.

HALE (Rep., Mc.) moved to make the salary of this f Justice \$5,500, and of the Associates or retired

Justices, \$8,000.
Mr. POTTER (Dem., N. Y.) opposed Mr. Hale's amendment, and favored that offered by Mr. Armstrong. He said that the salaries attached to those offices in 1789—44,500 for the Chief-Justice and \$4,000 for the Associate

\$4,500 for the Chief-Justice and \$4,000 for the Associate Justices—was more nearly equivalent in purchasing power to \$20,000 a year now, than to the sums indicated in the amendment of the gentleman from Fennsylvania. Those salaries were increased in 1805 to \$4,000 and \$6,000, which was equal in purchasing power to \$12,000 now. He contrasted the liberal policy of the English Government, in fixing the compensation of Judges, with the parsimony practiced by the United States Government.

Mr. DAWES (Gep., Mass.) was satisfied that the time had come when it was not only proper but absolutely necessary to increase the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The only question was as to the sum at which it ought to be fixed. In considering that question the provision of a life-pension for the Judges should not be lost sight of. He believed that the present compensation should be increased by \$2,000 a year, and he would, therefore, support the amendment offered by Mr. Hale.

Would, therefore, support the amendment Male.

Mr. ARMSTRONG argued in support of the amendment which he had effered, as being a fair and proper one.

Mr. ELA inquired whether this was a proper time to enter on the system of increasing salaries, when all branches of business were depressed, and when the people were already overtaxed. As to the necessity of such increase, on account of the increase in the cost of living, the reverse was the fact. The expenses of living had decreased more than 50 per cent within the last two

Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. L.) supported the amendment off-red by Mr. Armstrong, contending that the upright Judge was the poor man's counsel, and therefore it was to the interest of tax-payers to have the Judge liberally

indige was the poor man's counsel, and therefore it was to the interest of tax-payers to have the Judge liberally compensated.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) argued on the same side. He said that when the ablest members of the Ear entered an English court-room they found themselves in the presence of an intellectual superior. The Judge brought to the determination of the case a weight of learning and intellectual power which nothing at the bar could match. On the contrary, the policy which prevailed in too many of the American States had brought about that saidest of all spectacles—justice administered by a facility of the presence of able and powerful advocates. The Supreme Court of the United States was in dignity and importance, and as a source of national pride, immeasurably superior to any other tribunal on the face of the earth. To it were brought sovereign states as plaintiffs or defendants. It was a tribunal which in the last resort decided grave constitutional questions on which the political rights of the people were to depend; and yet those Judges were accorded a salary not equal to the ordinary income of a respectable attorney in a rural district in an interior State.

Mr. KELSEY (Rep., N. Y.) warned the House that if it went to increasing salaries of Judges—and he was not prepared to say there shoulds none—it could not close the flood-gates; it would be compelled to go into a general raising of salaries of all the employes of the Government. The increase of ludicial salaries, if made, should be made in a special bill, not in a general appropriation in.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) favored the amendment pro-

be indee if a special one, but in a general appropriation bill.

Mr. BECK (Dom., Ky.) favored the amendment proposed by Mr. Hale. Cabinet officers were now paid \$8,000 a year; they began with about the same salaries as the Judges, but were gradually raised to that sum.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohlo) suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Armstrong) should accept the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, although if the matter were left to himself he would vote the larger sum, and would then be satisfied that he had voted no more than was due to the Court itself, and to the people behind the Court.

more than was due to the Court heart, and to the people behind the Court.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) said he would vote for the larger sun proposed, and argued that in proportion to the wealthrand prices of the country of the two periods, the first salary fixed for the judges was much more liberal than that now proposed. The debate was further continued by Mr. POTTER of New-York, in favor of the proposed increase, and by Messre. HENJAMIN of Missouri, ELA of New-Hampshire, and BENTON of New-Hampshire, against if.

souri, ELA of New-Hampenire, and BENAVO di Res Hampenire, ingainst if.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, in conformity with suggestions made to him, accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, instead of his own. The amendment was adopted, fixing the salary of the Chief-Justice at \$5,500 and of the Associates and retired Justices at \$5,500 and of the mittee then rose, leaving two pages of the bill unfinished, and the House at 34 o'clock adjourned.

ORDER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT CONSOLIDATING THE COLLECTION DISTRICTS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following Exentive orders were issued to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1871.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the 18th section of the act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxes, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, it is hereby ordered that the following adjoining collection

PRICE FOUR CENTS. districts in the State of New-York be annexed to and united with each other, and hereafter compose but one district, to wit: The First, Second, and Third Districts as now constituted to be hereafter known and designated as the First Collection District of the State of New-York. It is further ordered that the following collection districts in the State of New-York be annexed to and united with each other, and hereafter compose but one district, to wit: The Fourth and Sixth Districts as now constituted to be hereafter known and designated as the Second New-York Collection District of the State of New-York.

Second New-York Collection District of the State of New-York.

It is further ordered that the following adjoining collection districts in the State of New-York be annexed to and united with each other, and hereafter comprise but one district, to-wit: The Fifth and Seventh Districts as now constituted to be hereafter known and designates as the Third Collection District of the State of New-York This order to take effect on and after the lat of February, A. D. 1871.

Similar orders have been issued consolidating collection districts in Parameters and Objects the Collection.

tion districts in Pennsylvania and Ohio in the following

Pennsylvania.—The First and Third Districts to be hereafter known and designated as the First District; the Second and Fourth Districts to be hereafter known and designated as the Second Collection District. Ohio.—The First and Second Districts, as now consti-tuted, to be hereafter known and designated as the First District.

In the First District of New-York, under the consolidtion, James Freeland is retained as Collector, and James Jourdan, Assessor. In the Second Consolidated New-York District, M. H. Treadwell is retained as Collector. and Max Weber as Assessor. In the Third New York District John McHarg is retained as Collector, and Morris Preidsam Assessor. In the Eighth and Ninth Districts, New-York, it was found inexpedient to consolidate on account of the extent of the districts and the rapid growth in population and business, but the following changes in revenue officers were deemed proper and have been made; In the Eighth District, Charles E. Carter has been transferred as Collector, and Angustus Ford retained as Assessor. The Ninth District remains at present—William A. Darling Collector and A. P. Ketchum Assessor. The Thirty-second District remains intact as to territory, with Williard Bullard appointed Collector and Spencer Kirby retained as Assessor.

William Laimbeer, Collector of the Eighth District of New-York, wishing to be relieved of the duties of office, has tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the consolidation being made.

In Pennsylvania the following officers are retained: First District, as consolidated, J. B. Kenney as Collector, and Whm. B. Elliott, Assessor. Second District, consolidated, Horatio G. Syckel, Collector, and Charles Barrett, Assessor. In the Ohlo First Consolidated District, R. B. Pullen is Collector, and Lewis Weitzel, Assessor. and Max Weber as Assessor. In the Third New-York

ANOTHER DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI

BURNING OF THE STEAMER T. L. M'GILL-MANY PERSONS EITHER BURNED OR DROWNED-NAMES OF THE SAVED.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15 .- Steamer T. L. McGill, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, was burned on "Shoo-Fly" Bar at 9 o'clock last night. The fire broke out aft. owing to a gale prevailing, the flames spread rapidly, and the passengers had barely time to rush to the bow and plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. The weather was intensely cold, and many who plunged into the river were chilled and sunk to rise no more. The survivors give imperfect and conflicting reports. The beat had been aground for two days, and had unloaded 200 tuns of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with 200 tuns of general merchandise, including pork and coal oil. Just as the passengers were preparing to retire, an alarm of fire was raised, and a general stampede ensued. The steamers St. Francis and Ann White, which had passed her, were several miles above, but seeing the fire, turned back and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The H. C. Yerger, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The Ann White brought up the following persons, picked up along the

shore:
 Oliver Cottrell, first engineer, St. Louis; Isaac Austin, stoker; Jerry Larry and C. H. Crane, cookl; Pat. Collins. deck-sweep, Moline, Ill.; Win. O'Brien, robster, Chicago David R. Jones, L. Sherman, Ohlo; Frank Green, Belvi dere, Wis.; Thomas Rogers, cablin-boy, Vicksburg; John Black, cabin-boy, New-Orleans; Abe McFall, Coiro. Passengers.—W. S. Evill, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter McGiven St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. French, Moscow, Ky.; Jerry Dally St. Louis, A. J. M. Colwell, Hickman County, Ky.; Valentine Fox. St. Louis; Win. Johnson, boy, New-Orleans Mr. Shinglepreex, Milwaukee; C. L. Barnes, Bartlett, Iowa; Michael Keeley, St. Louis.

Colored.—Rousters—Dennis Lewis, George Malone, Pert Jones, Alex, Johnson, Al. Pethon, Charles Brown, Henry Clay, Moses Hill, Richard Hill, Samuel Whilling, It was hoped that Capt. Tompkins, and Win. McFarland.

It was hoped that Capt. Tompkins, and Wm. McFariand, the first clerk, were saved, but the arxival of the St. Francis to-night gives little encouragement to the hope

that they still live. So confused and contradictory are the reports, it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of persons lost, but it is probable that 30 of those on board the steamer when the flames were first discovered ar now dead, and that the number includes four women and three children. Thomas F. Evans, a barber, of St. Louis, died soon after he was placed on board the St. Francis

from wounds and exposure.

In addition to Capt. Tompkins and Wm. McFarland. the first clerk, who are supposed to be lost, a German and his wife are missing; also, a carpenter from St. three children, the colored chambermaid, and Lock of Philadelphia, Penn.

Mr. Everett of St. Louis, who came here on the St. Francis, says that a man and his wife, who were cabin passengers, floated past them, holding on to the stays plank. As they went by with the current the woman said to her husband: "I am freezing—let's die together." She then let go the plank, and her husband grasped her. but he was too exhausted to maintain her above the water, and both sunk, locked in each other's embrace. Cottrell, the engineer, thinks that at least 15 persons were lost. The pilots (Kelly and Murray) were saved.

Kelly badly frozen; also Wm. Woodruff, second clerk; John Groanig, steward, and George L. Brussell, cook. former was saved by the exertions of the officers of the St. Francis, and was badly chilled when found. Mr. Woodruff remained with the freight. Capt. Tompkins and McFarland were last seen on the boat using every exertion to save the passengers. It is feared they are lost, though hopes are entertained that they may have reached shore.

LATER.—By the arrival of the Alice, to-night, Pilots

Murray, Kelley, Clark, and Woodruff report the following persons as being lost:

Nelson Brown, second engineer; John Shockey, car-penter; John Snyder, deck sweep; the second steward, Porter C. Cavanaugh, nephew of Capt, Dave Silver. Of the 36 rousters, only 13 were saved. Charles Hazlett, bookkeeper, was the last to leave the boat. He jumped on a cotton bale, and the wind blew him ashore. The passengers and crew late lost everything. Only one hundred tuns of freight were taken off. This was left in charge of the acting mate and two deck hands.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SUPPOSED ALBANY EX PRESS ROBBER.

ALBANY, Jan. 15 .- Filkins, it appears, reached Ballston, Saratoga County, on Thursday night, and Ballston, Saratoga County, on Thursday night, and Saratoga on Friday night, foot-sore and travel-stained. He went to a boarding-house, kept by Mr. White, at the extreme north end of the village, and engaged board for a week, saying that he expected a friend to join him at the supper-table. A copy of The Albany Argus was handed to him, which contained a description of himself. After supper he went out and had a portion of his whiskers shaved off. He soon returned for the night, but rose about 2a. m., and was not seen afterward.

BLATER.—The last heard of Filkins, he was at Doe's Corners, seven miles north-west of Saratoga, where he dined on Friday. His apprehension is hourly expected. Halpine, the victim, is able to sit up. Both balls are supposed to have passed from the head down into the sto sach. It is the most remarkable case ever met with in the annals of American surgery.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The Fairbanks patent for railroad truck scales

en estended for seven years.

The steamship Conspian of the Montreal Ocean, ship Company, Capt Scott, sailed from Annapolis yesterday for pool, carrying the mails, and loaded with general produce.

ool, earying the main, an account of the Globe Theater. The Fechter testimonial at the Globe Theater ton on Saturday evening passed of with apparent cuthusiasm. The played were "Ray Blas" and "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing." The town of New-Britain, Conn., on Saturday on the acceptance of the city charter granted by the last Legisla-The vote was very close, and the charter accepted by only one

render of the town.

A large meeting was held at Whitehall, N. Y.,
on Saturday, for the purpose of protesting against the work, sow in progress, of bridging Lake Champiain, near Thousterness, said a committee
was appointed, and every loval measure possible will be reserved to to
prevent the completion of the bridge.

prevent the completion of the bridge.

The Posttmaster-General has made an arrangement with the Burlington and Quiner Railroad Company, by which the mail is to be carried on Sundays between Chicage and Omaia, such way, counciling with the trains on the Parlic Railroad, which gas every day. For want of this arrangement heretofore, so mail was received at San Francisco from the East on Francisco and one on the corresponding week day in the Parlic and intermediate States and Territories, and no mail was received at the Kast one day cach week.